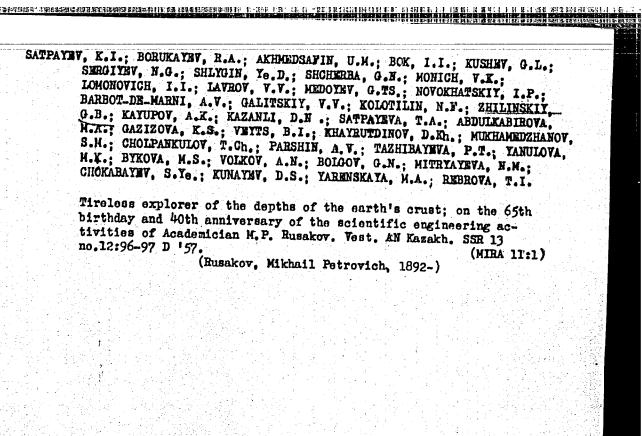
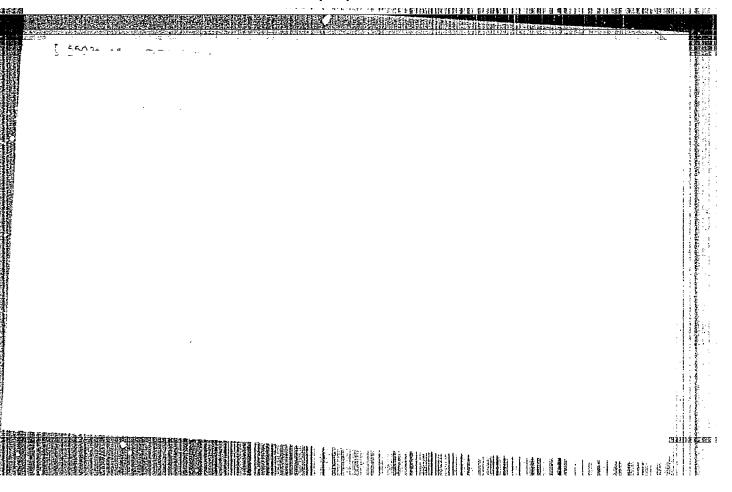
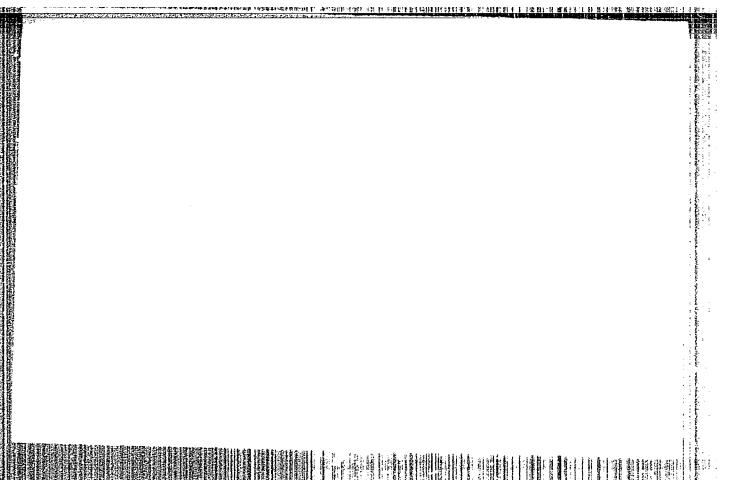
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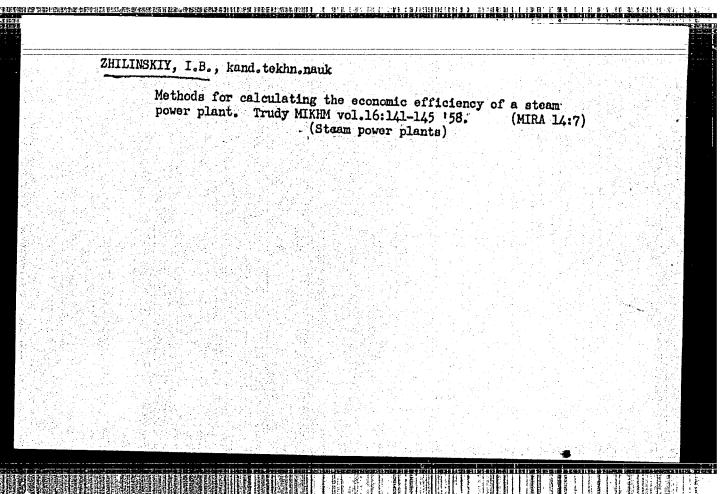


BAKHTYUKOV, V.M., inzh.; ZHILINSKIY, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SMIRNOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

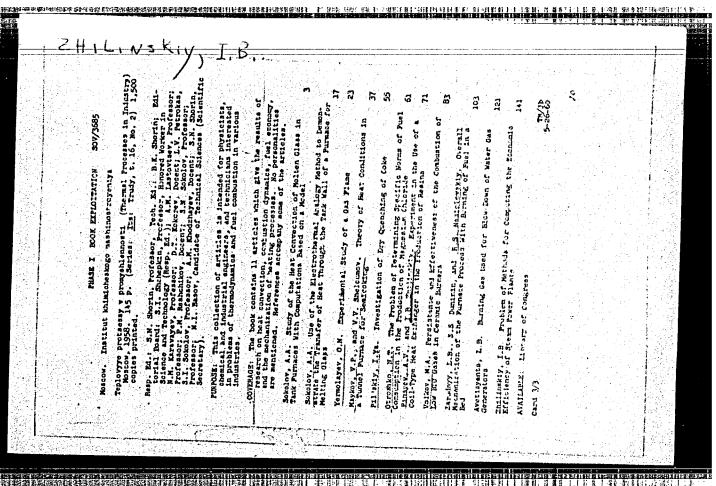
Effect of the velocity of the surrounding medium on the disintegration characteristics of cylindrical jets of liquid. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.4:101-104 hp '65.

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

(MIRA 18:4)



PINAYEV, A.V	., kand.tekhn.nauk,	dotsent; ZHILI	NSKIY, I.B.,	kand. tekhn.	
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SOV/124-58-10-11617

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 132 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhilinskiy, K. A.

TITLE: On Design Calculation of Groups of Low Piles (K raschetu nizkikh

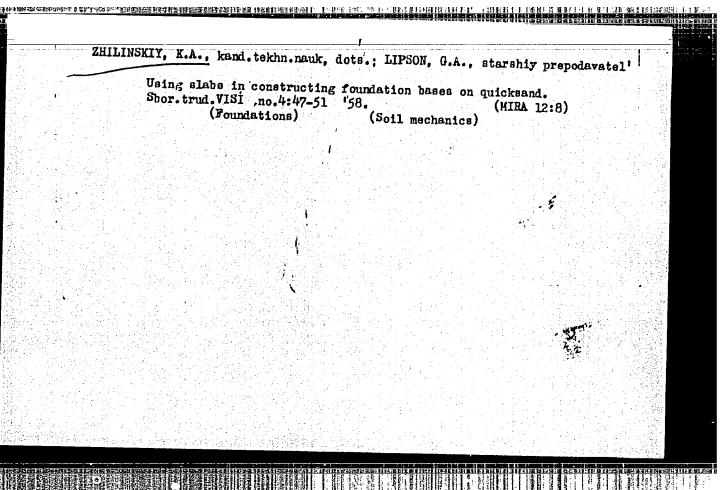
svaynykh rostverkov)

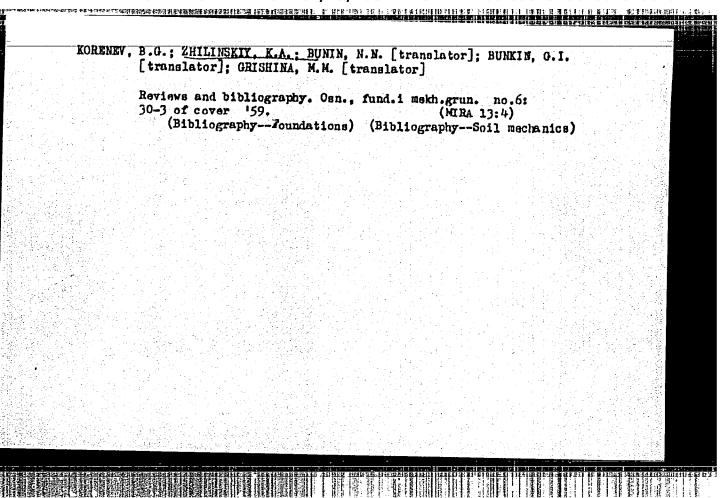
PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Voronezhsk. inzh. - stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 5,

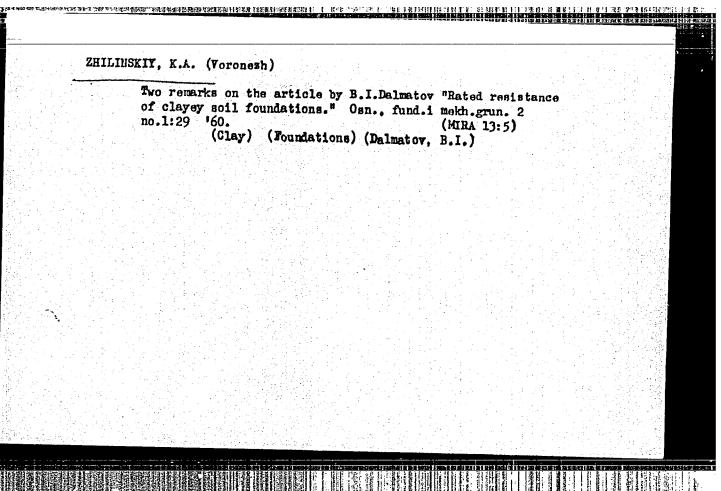
Nr. 1, pp 49-54

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1







"Calculation o	f Rigid Rectan	gular Foundation 53. Dissertation	is." Card Tec	in Scl, Hosc	ow Construct	lon
loscow, Feb 51,		. Drageroati	on theferativ	nyy Zhumal.	liekhanika	
0: SUN 186,	19 Aur. 1954					
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		Alleria di Alegia de La Caracteria. De la Caracteria de Caracte				
		발생형 발표를 취득하는 				

BEREZANTSEV, V.G. (Leningrad); GOLUBKOV, V.N.; ZHILINSKIY, K.A., dotsent;
MAKAROCHKIN, M.F., prof.; MEDKOV, 14.1., prof.; BALUSHEV, B., prof.;
MYSLIVETS, A., professor doktor (Praga, Chekhoslovakiya)

"Foundations" by N.A. TSytovich. Reviewed by V. G. Berezantsev and others. Osn., fund. 1 mekh. grun. 3 no.1:28-29 161. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy osnovaniy i fundamentov Odesskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Golubkov). 2. Voronezhskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Zhilinskiy). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy Belorusskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta ohlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Makarochkin).

4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zhelezno-dorozhnogo transporta (for Medkov). 5. Ot litsa kafedry osnovaniy i fundamentov Inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta, Sofiya, Bolgariya (for Balushev). 6. Chlen-korrespondent Cheshskoy akademii nauk (for Myslivets).

(Foundations) (TSytovich, N.A.)

ACC NR. ANIO029203

Monograph

UR/

Zhilinskiy, Kazimir Yanovich

Insulation of the refrigerated areas of ships; modern methods of calculation (Teploizolyatsiya sudovykh refrizheratornykh pomeshcheniy; sovremennyye metody rascheta) Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye," 1966, 102 p. diagr., biblio. 2,000 copies printed.

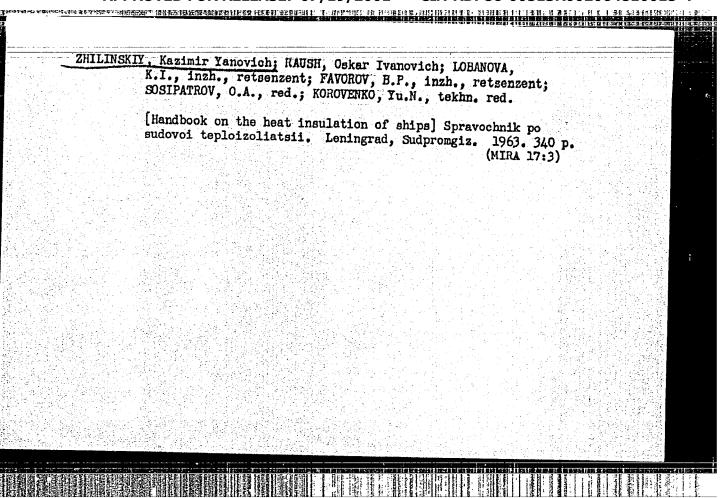
TOPIC TAGS: refrigerator ship, heat insulation, shipbuilding engineering.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This booklet is intended for engineering and technical workers in the shipbuilding industry working on the insulation of refrigerated holds of foreign—and Soviet-built ships. It is also useful for students of shipbuilding institutes specializing in the field of insulation. Modern methods of designing insulation for foreign—and Soviet-built refrigeration ships are presented. The basic features of each method and the final results of existing methods in order to increase the range of their application of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

UDC: 629.12.002.29-662.09

ACC NR. AM6029203						
TABLE OF CONTENT	S: (abridg	ed)				
From the scienti						
Symbols used						
Introduction	5					
Ch. 1. Metho	is of calcul	lating the	heat insula	ation for	refrige	rated
Ch. 2. Modif	.ed methods	for calcul	ating heat	insulation	on 77	
Bibliography	5-3にもからも多さが、けた砂砂糖					
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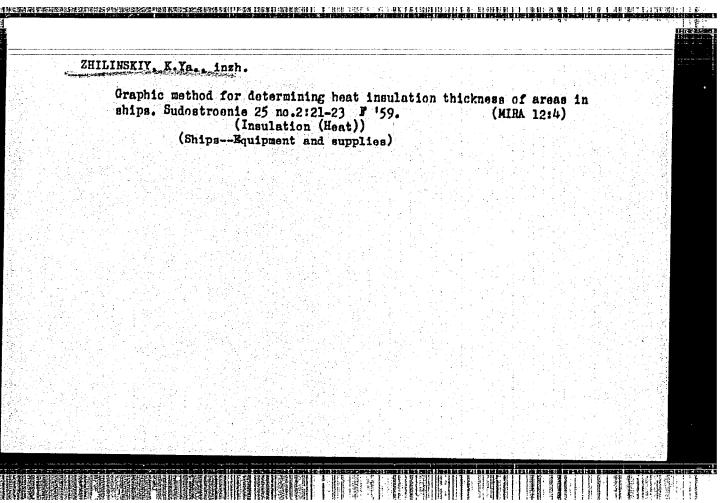


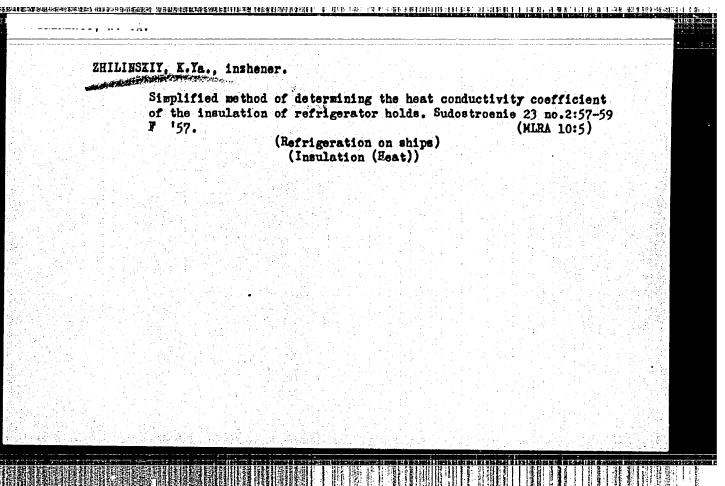
ZHILINSKIY, Kazimir Yanovich; BLINKOV, L.M., inzh., retsenzent; RAUSH,
O.I., inzh., retsenzent; FAVOROV, B.P., nauchnyy red.; KUSKOVA,
A.I., red.; ERASTOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn.
red.

[Heat insulation of ships]Sudovaia teploizoliatsiia. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 404 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Insulation (Heat)) (Shipbuilding materials)





ZHILIMSKIY, Kazimir Tanovich; RAUSH, O.I., otv. red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red.;

KOMMOROVICH, A.T.; tekhn.red.

[Heat insulation of ship hulls] Teploizoliatsiia korpusa sudna.

Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1958.

230 p. (MIRA 12:1)

(Hulls (Naval architecture)) (Insulation (Heat))

2 HILINSKIY, I.B.
P.3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3685

Moscow. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya

Teplovyye protsessy v promyshlennosti (Thermal Processes in Industry)
Moscow, 1958. 145 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 16, No. 2) 1,500
copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: S.N. Shorin, Professor; Tech. Ed.: B.K. Shorin; Editorial Board: S.I. Shchepkin, Professor, Honored Worker in Science and Technology (Resp. Ed.); A.M. Lastovtsev, Professor; N.M. Karavayev, Professor; D.T. Kokorev, Docent; L.V. Petrokas, Professor; P.M. Reshchikov, Docent; S.N. Sokolov, Professor; Professor; A.M. Khodzhayev, Docent; S.N. Shorin, S.I. Sokolov, Professor; A.M. Khodzhayev, Docent; S.N. Shorin, Professor; N.I. Basov, Candidate of Technical Sciences (Scientific Secretary).

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists, chemical and industrial engineers, and technicians interested in problems of thermodynamics and fuel combustion in various industries.

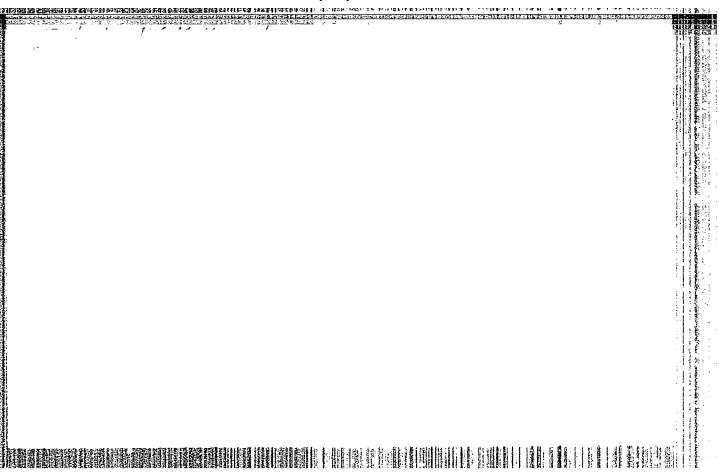
COVERAGE: The book contains 11 articles which give the results of Card 1/3

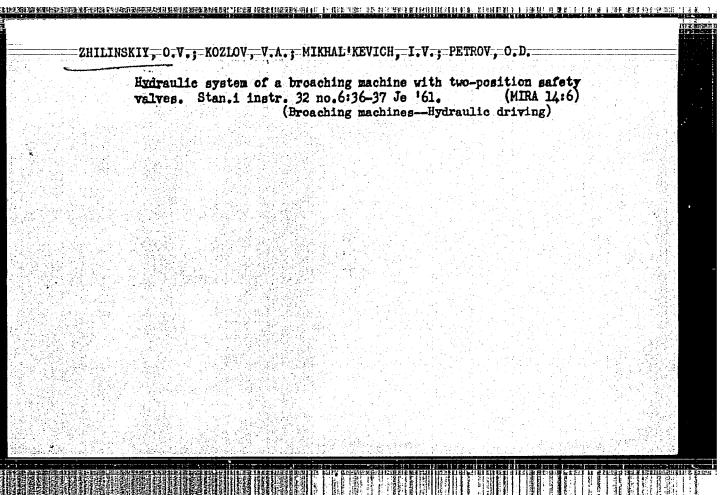
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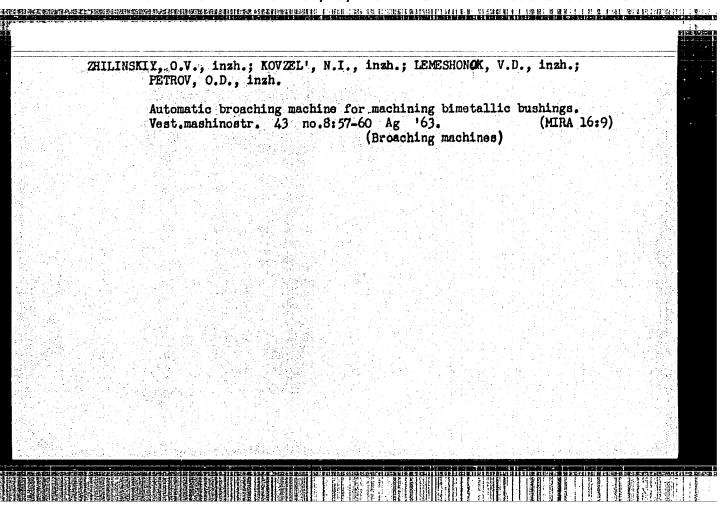
Thermal Processes in Industry SOV/3685		
research on heat convection, combustion dynamics, fuel economy, and the mechanization of heating processes. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles.		
Sokolov, A.A. Study of the Heat Convection of Molten Glass in Tank Furnaces With Computations Based on a Model	3	
Sokolov, A.A. Use of the Electrothermal Analogy Method to Demon- strate the Transfer of Heat Through the Tank Wall of a Furnace for Melting Glass	17	
Yermolayev, O.N. Experimental Study of a Gas Flame	23	
Maykov, V.P., and V.V. Sheloumov. Theory of Heat Conditions in a Tunnel Furnace for Semicoking	37	
Pil'skiy, I.Ya. Investigation of Dry Quenching of Coke	55	
Otroshko, N.T. The Problem of Determining Specific Norms of Fuel Consumption in the Production of Magnesium Chloride Card 2/3	61	

Thermal Processes in Industry	
Pinayev, A.V., and I.B. Zhilinskiy. Experiment in the Use of a Coil-Type Heat Exchanger in the Production of Resins	
Volkov, M.A. Persistence and Effectiveness of the Combustion of Low BTU Gases in Ceramic Burners	71 92
Zarudnyy, L.B., S.S Duninin, and R.S. Nesiolovskiy. Overall Mechanization of the Furnace Process With Burning of Fuel in a	83
Avetisyants, L.B. Burning Gas Used for Blow-Down of Water Gas	103
Zhilinskiy, I.B. Problem of Methods for Computing the Economic Efficiency of Steam Power Plants	121
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	141
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에 하는 경험에 하는 것도 없어야 않는 것이라고 말한다면 생물로 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 것도 사람이 많은 그 보다가 있었는 수학 등에 있을 것 같아. 그는 것은 그 그 기록 이 물이 되는 것이다. 그 것은	

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ZHILINSKIY, Petr Pavlovioh; RASTOVA, G.V., vedushchiy red.; PEDOTOVA, I.G.,
tekhm. red.

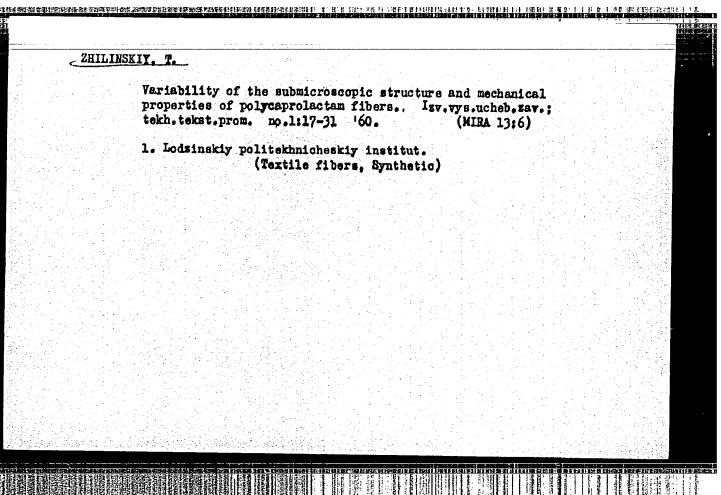
[Pipe-laying machinery; operation and repair] Truboukladchiki; ekspluatatsiia i remont. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhm. izd-vo neft. i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 129 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Pipellnes—Equipment and supplies)

ZHILIBSKII. Patr Payloyich; KRATZHI'MAN, S.M., red.; POLYANSKIY, O.I.,
vedushchiy red.; TROWIMOV, 2.V., tekhn.red.

[Mobile pipe-cleaning machines] Peredvishnye truboochistnye
mashiny. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo neft. i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 82 p.
(Pipelines-Cleaning)

(Pipelines-Cleaning)



Treatment (absorption	of experiments	l data obt	ained from	studvine t	he '56. (MLRA 9:1	2)
	(Sol	l absorpti	on)			

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48689 : Zhilinskiy, V. A. : Timiryazev Institute of Agriculture Author Inst Title : Processing of Experimental Data on the Observations of Subsoil Water Absorption Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevsk. s.-kh. akad., 1956. No 2. 131-140 Abstract : This article examines a mathematical method of processing the primary finding in data analysis on the water absorption by the subsoil. The processing of these data is reduced to the derivation of the integral values of absorption expressed by the dimensions of the layer of the absorbed water, and to the derivation of the mean values of absorption called coefficients Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064810015-4"

USSR / Soil Science Tilling. Melioration. Erosion.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 11, 1958, No. 48689

(or rates) of absorption and expressed by the ratio of the layer of the absorbed water to a unit of time. The article also critically examines the methods of computing the intensity of water absorption by the subsoil, developed by A. N. Kostyakov and A. A. Cherkasov. -- S. A. Nikitin

Card 2/2

56

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67895 Author Zhilinskiy, V.A. Inst Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K.A. Timiryazev. Correctives to Formulae for Determining Coefficients of Title Absorption into Soil Foundations. Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, No Orig Pub 29, 368-376. Abstract The article contains the author's criticial evaluation and proposals on the absorption coefficients worked out by A.N. Kostynkov and A.A. Cherkasov. The following q coefficients of absorption in soils have been selected: 1) the integral absorption coefficient for the period clapsed since the beginning of absorption, 2) the average absorption coefficient for the same period, Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064810015-4

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils.

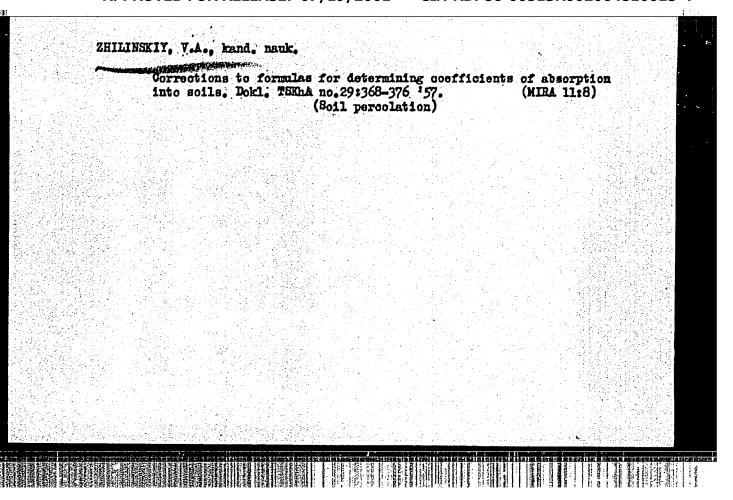
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., NO 15, 1958, 67895

3) the instantaneous absorption coefficient for the moment corresponding to the end of the period which has clapsed since the beginning of the absorption. A formula is proposed for determining the average absorption coefficient for any time interval. -- P.V. Shranko

Card 2/2

- 16 -

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002064810015-4"



BELYAEV, Viktor Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEBEREV,
Boris Mikhaylovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STRUKOV, N.I.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ZHILINSKIX, V.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YEGORKINA, L.I., redaktor
izdatel'stva; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Sprinkling machines; construction, calculation, operation and testing] Dozhdeval'nye mashiny; konstruktsii, raschet, ekspluatatsiia i ispytaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 231 p. (MLRA 10:5) (Sprinkler irrigation)

	ZHILINSK	IY, V.A.	kandidat s	el'skokhozya	ystvennykl	nauk.		
		Determin no.1:128	ing Tiltrat 3-139 '57.	ion losses o			Izv.TSKhA (MIRA 10:7)	
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SOV/124-58-7-7792

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zhilingkiy Valenting

TITLE: On the Determination of the Water Losses Due to Seepage in

Periodically Operating Irrigation Canals (K voprosu ob opredelenii poter' vody na fil'tratsiyu iz orositel'nykh kanalov

· periodicheskogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, Nr

31, pp 367-372

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Irrigation systems -- Performance 2. Water -- Penetration

Card 1/1

The PKL-70 combine forest plow. Biul. tekhekon. inform. no. 8:57-
59 160. (Plows)
는 이 교육 전환 환경 경기를 발출하고 하는 하는 것이 없는 모양 등 보여 등이 되지 않는 것이었다. 가게, 이번 시간 시간 교육 경기를 통해 하는 것은 것 같은 모양 기계를 가지 않는 것이 되었다.
현실 등의 기자 기존 경험 교육적인 기자 일시 살아 사용하는 이 것 같다. 이 글로 현존 기자 학생들이 되었다. 사용하는 경험 교육 인원 기자 경험을 가장하는 것이 있다는 이름을 가는 기자 이름을 받는다는 것이
사용을 보고 있습니다. 그는 사용에 가장 보고 있는 사용을 보고 있는 것이 되었다. 이번 것으로 가장 보고 있다. 사용하는 사용으로 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되었다.
일본 발생이 발문하는 경기가 가스로서 크게 하고싶은 이스로 그 보는 것을 보고 있다. 사용성 기상 기업 기업적인 기업자들은 교육 기업
한 시간에 함께 보고 하는 것을 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 것으로 하는 것으로 가입하고 있다. 사람이 있는 것 하는 것이 생각하는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 되었다. 그런 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.
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를 내용하는 반대는 사람들은 요즘 아내가 있다. 나는 이름이 되는 말을 하게 된다고 있었다.

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ZHILINSKIY, Ye.S.; EIDEL'SHTEYN,S.I.

Use of penicillin and oil aerosols in treating otolaryngological disease. Yest. oto-rin. 17 no.5:62-64 S-0 '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Is oto-laringologicheskogo otdeleniya polikliniki imeni F.E. Dsernhinakogo. (OTCHRINGLARINGOLOGY, otorhinolaryngol. dis., ther., penicilin in oil, aerosol admin.)

(PENICILLIN, administration, aerosol, in otorhinolaryngol. dis., in oil)

(AEROSOLS, therapeutic use, penicilin in oil in otorhinolaryngol. dis.)
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EYDEL'SHTEYN, S.I.; ZHILINSKIV. Ye.S.; GOL'TSER, S.M.

Warm moist antibiotic aerosols. Zhur.ush., nos. i gorl. bol.
23. no.; s62-66 My-Je'63.

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta anti-biotikov, polikliniki imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo i TSentral'noy polikliniki Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya RSFSR.

(ANTIBIOTICS) (AEROSOL THERAPY)

EYDEL'SHTEYN, S.I.; ZHILINSKIY, Ye.S.; GOL'TSER, S.M.

Use of aerosols of antibiotics from the tetracycline series in catarrhal and suppurative diseases of the upper respiratory tract. Antibiotiki 7 no.1:68-71 Ja '62.

1. Poliklinika imeni F.E. Dserzhinskogo (glavnyy vrach I.G.Karakozov), TSentral'naya poliklinika Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (glavnyy vrach N.I. Yermolov).

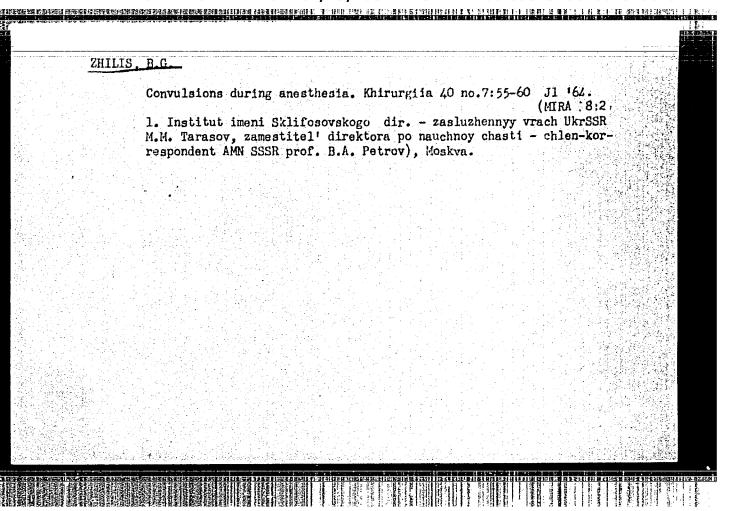
(AEROSOL THERAPY) (RESPIRATORY ORGANS_DISEASES)

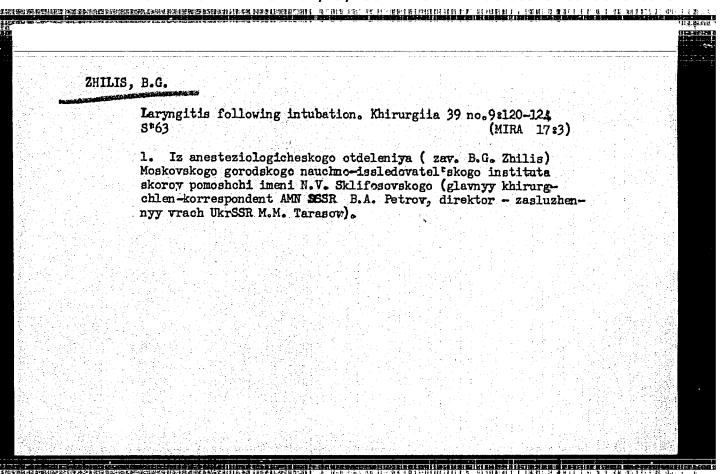
MATCL), 1 ACC NR: AP6005050 SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/010/ AUTHORS: I. J Agronik, S. Kh.; Zhilinskiy, Ye. S. ORG: Department for Ear, Throat, and Nose Illness/ headed by N. V. Gospodinov/, Polyclinic im. F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, Moscow (Otdeleniye bolezney ukha, gorla, nosa polikliniki) TITLE: Erythromycin aerosol SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 945-948 TOPIC TAGS: medical research, erythromycin, aerosol ABSTRACT: Erythromycin has been put into aerosol form for the treatment of diseases caused by staphylococci, particularly upper respiratory diseases. Five hundred patients were examined for the presence of microflora in the upper respiratory tract, and sensitivity of staphylococci to erythromycin was established in 373 cases. Erythromycin aerosol was prepared by dissolving 0.1--0.2 grams (100 000--200 000 units) of powdered erythromycin in 1 ml of 1% spirit solution of citral; this solution was added to 100 ml of 20% glucose heated to 50°. The solution was inhaled at 38-42° for 10--15 minutes daily. Erythromycin ascorbinate (ascorbic salts of erythromycin, an original water-soluble preparation of erythromycin obtained at VNIIA) Card 1/2 UDC: 615.779.931-014.071

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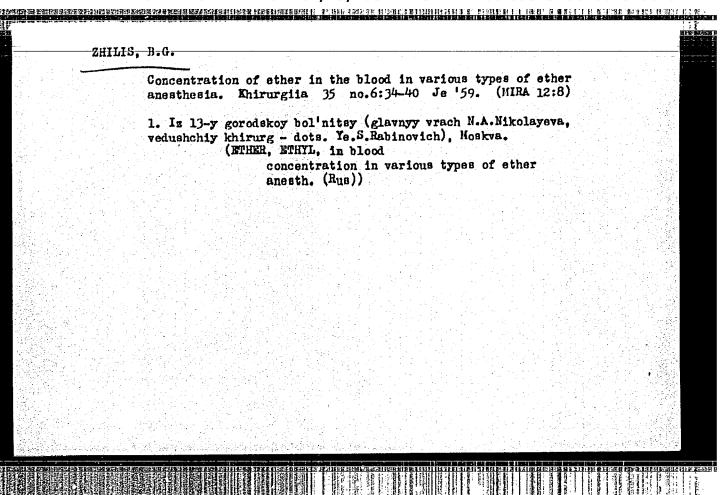
EYDEL'SHTEYN, S.I., kand.med.nauk; ZHILINSKIY, Ye.S. Susceptibility to antibictics of the microflora of the upper respiratory tract in otorhinolaryngological patients. Zhur. ush., nos. 1 gorl.bol. 22 no.1:80-81 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5) 1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel 'skogo instituta en tibiotikov i iz polikliniki imeni Dzerzhinskogo. (RESPIRATORY ORGANS--MICROBIOLOGY) (BACTERIA--EFFECT OF DRUGS ON) (ANTIBIOTICS)

ZHILINSKIY, Yu.M., starshiy prepodavatel'	
Calculating permanent radiation units for greenhouses. Izv. TSKHA no.5:161-172 *62. (MIRA 16:7)	
(Greenhouses-Lighting)	





ZHILIS, B. G. Combined nitrous oxide anesthesia. Khirurgiia no.4:49-53 '62. (MIRA 15:6) 1. Iz Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni N. V. Sklifosovskogo (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach UkrSSR M. M. Tarasov, glavnyy khirurg - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B. A. Petrov) (NITROUS OXIDE)



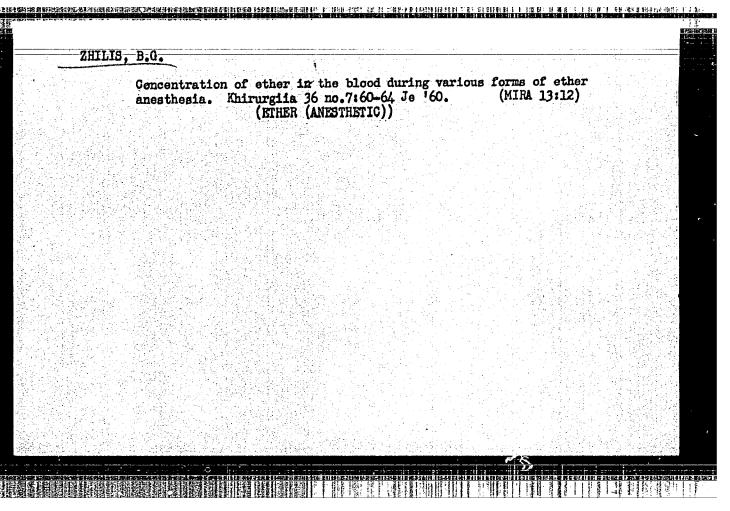
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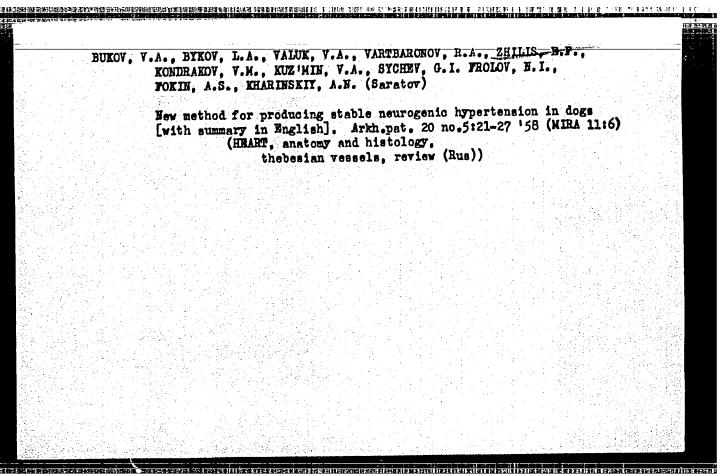
Anesthesia in emergency surgery on senile persons. Trudy Inst.
im. N.V. Sklif 94170-174 '63.

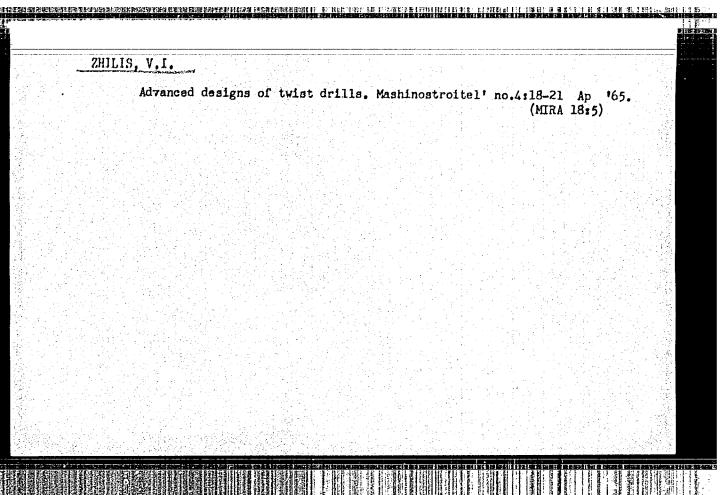
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Source	: P: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye (News of Schools of Higher Education. Instrument-Building) v. 4, #2, 1961, pp. 3-13. [p].

ZHILITSKAYA, G.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

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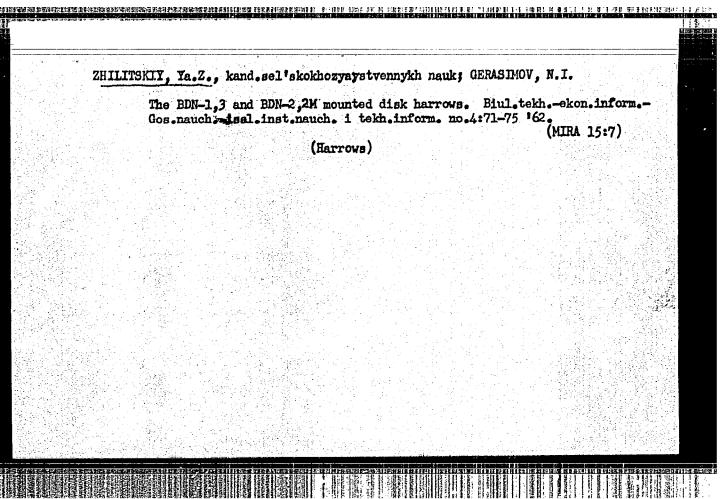
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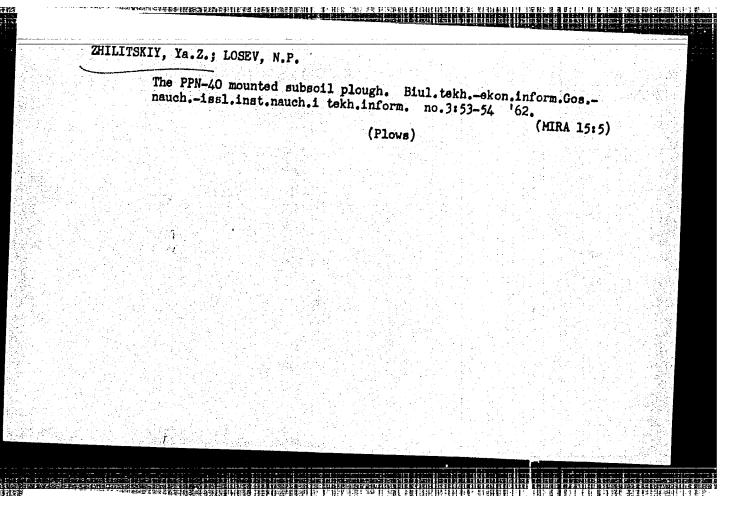
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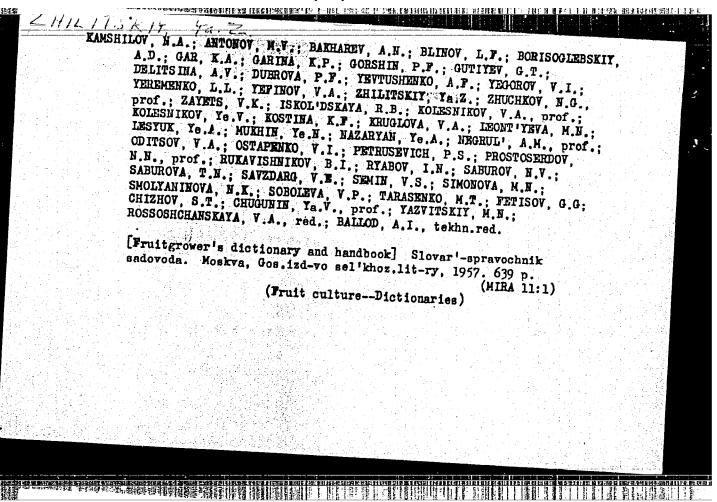
MOISEYEV, Mikolay Fedorovich; KUZNETSOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; ZHILITSKIY, Ya.Z., retsenzent; TOPIL'SKIY, F.A., inzhener, redektor; YEWEKIMA, L.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

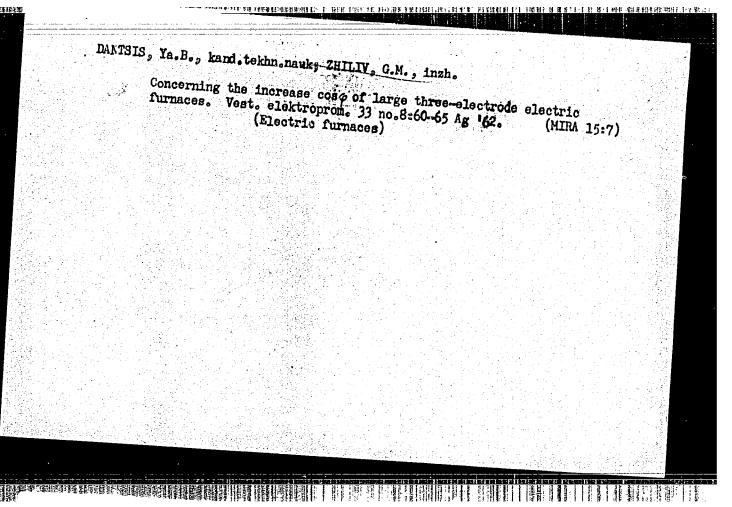
[Machines and apparatus for the mechanization of work in orchards and vineyards] Mashiny i orudiia dlia mekhanizatsii rabot v sadakh i vinogradnikakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 352 p. (MIRA 10:9)

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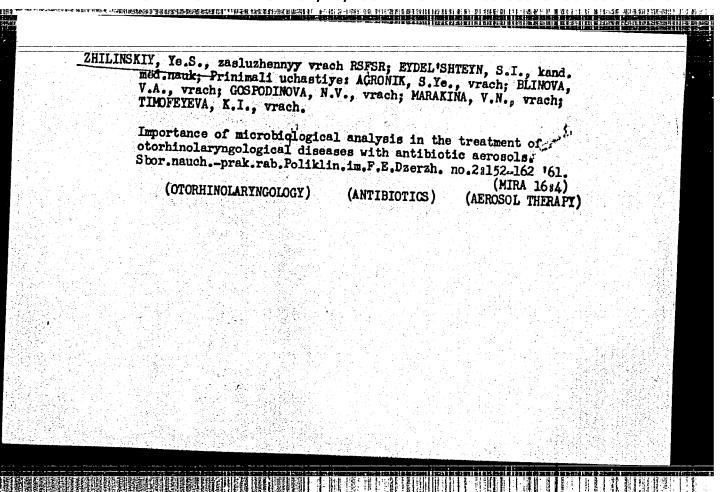


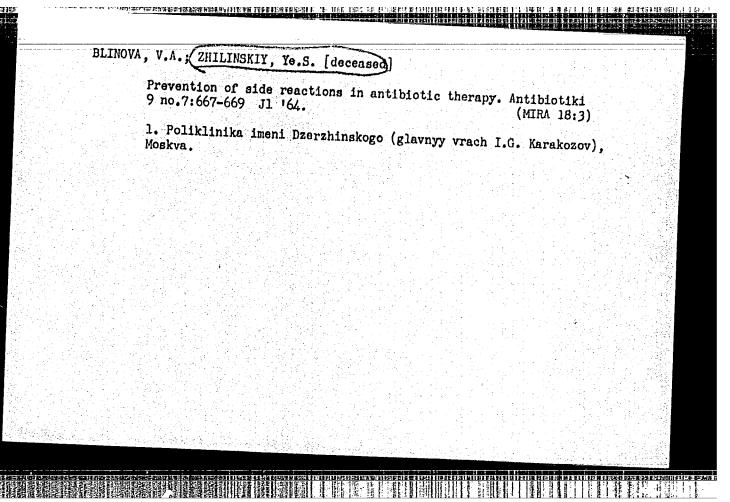


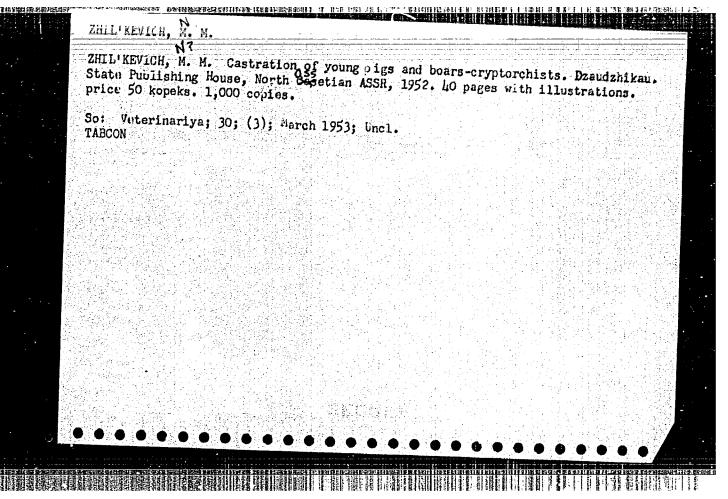


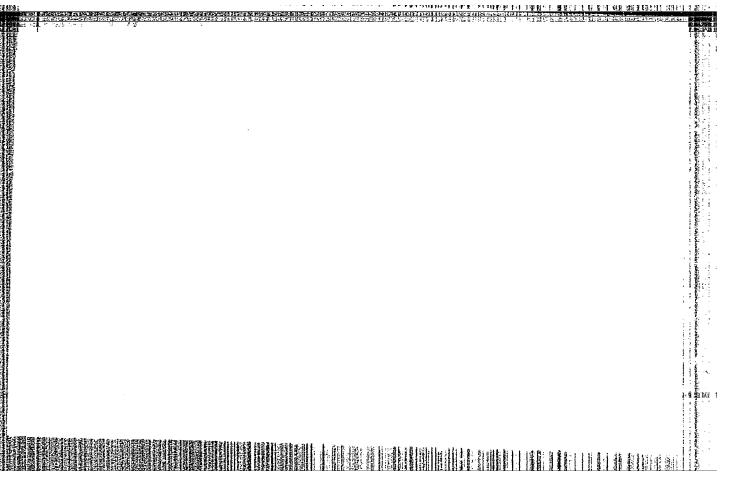


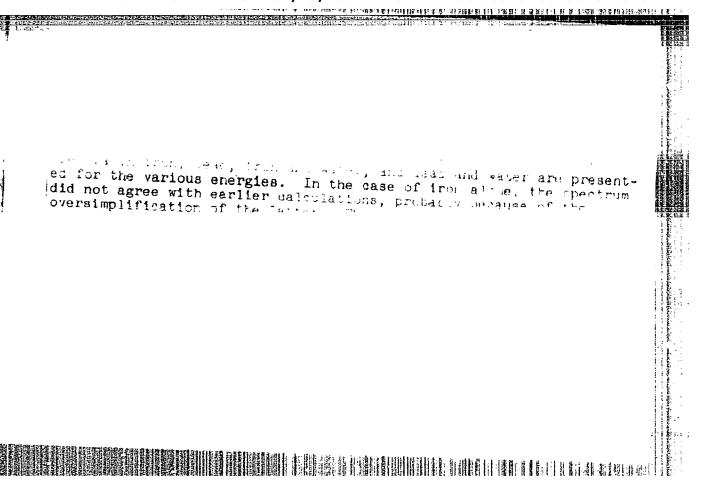
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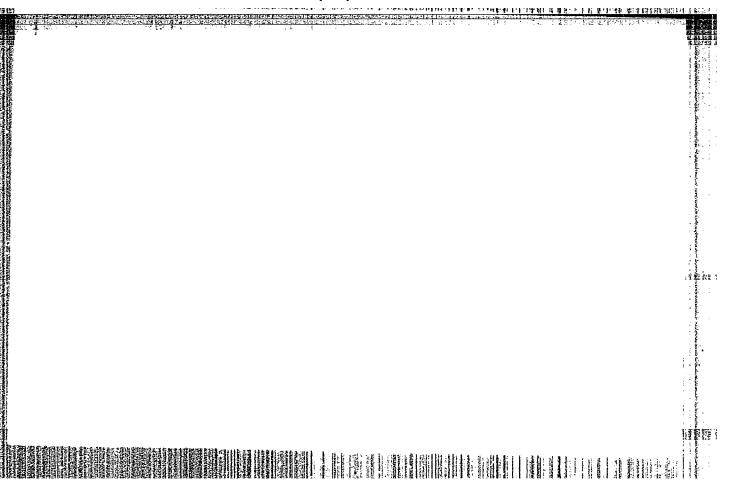


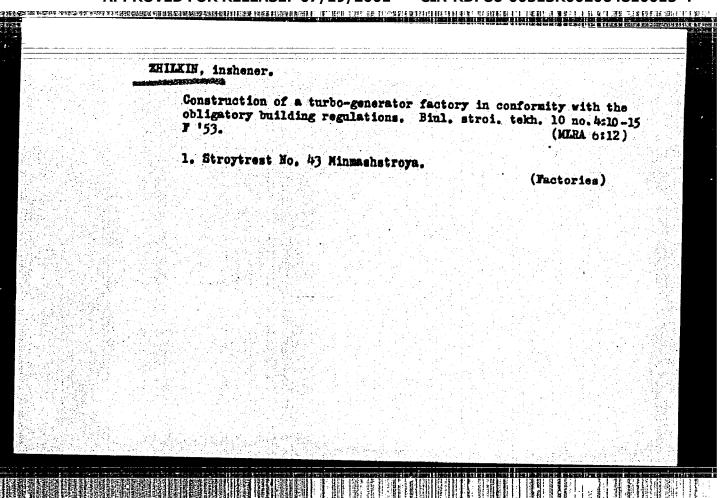




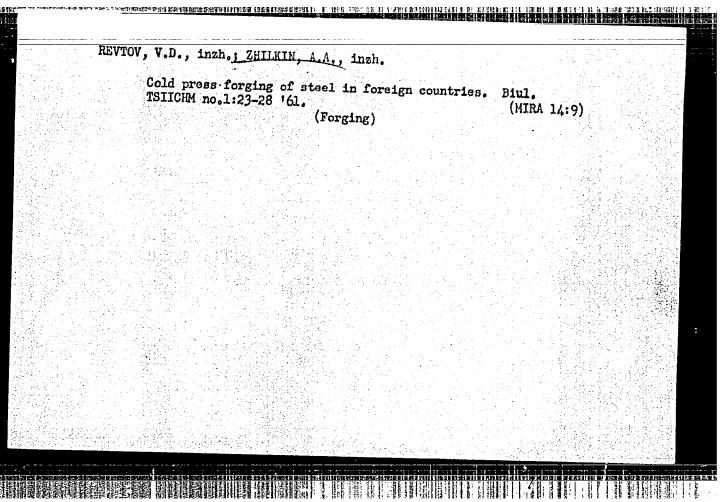








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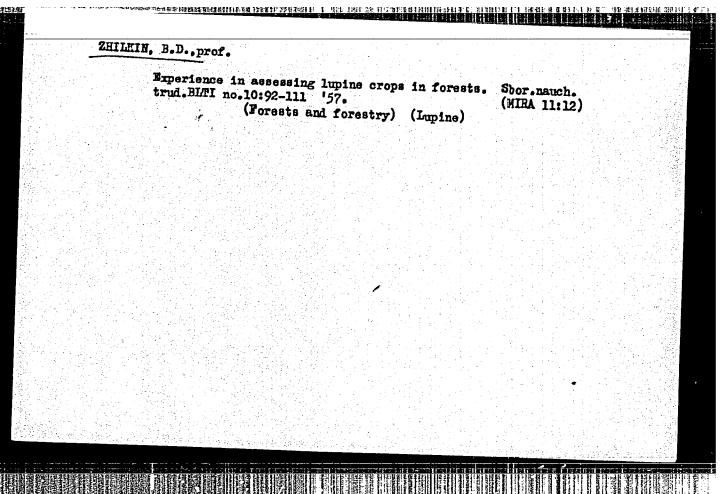
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KATSNEL'SON, S. M., ZHILKIN, A. M.

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USSR / Forestry. Forest Management.

K-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72803.

Author : Zhilkin, B. D.

: Belorussian Forestry Institute. Title

: Experiment of Evaluation of Lupine-Wood Farms.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. tr. Belorussk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1957,

Abstract: On the basis of various literature and given Soviet and several foreign investigations, the value of lupine is reviewed for the enrichment of soil with humus and N. The experiment is cited of farms with lupine and wood in dry pine forests and in humid pine-forests on light soils of the Braslav and Negorel! Training-Experimental Leskhozes (BSSR). It is indicated that the seeds of perennial lupine significantly improve the growth of pine and fir

Card 1/3

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. USSR / Forestry. Forest Management.

K-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72803.

Abstract: both on poor and on the richest soils. Accompanying cultivation of lupine for the first 7 years retards the growth of fir in height, but from the 8-12th year of age, the fir makes a rapid change in growth as regards height and subsequently maintains it stably. By weight analysis, it was established that the harvest of organic mass of pine in the humid pine forests on light sands with single-row planting of lupine was exceeded by 35% against the control, and with double row - by 14%; in the dry pine forest it was correspondingly 11 and 38%. The content of total N in the root level was 50% higher with cultivation of lupine than on the control. The content of chlorophyll in the pine needles on plots with lupine exceeded its content on the controls by 84%. Under the influence

Card 2/3

USSR / Forestry. Forest Management. Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 72803. Abstract: of lupine the pine wood becomes markedly lighter K-4 in addition not losing its physical-technical qualities. It is stated that in dry pine forests and in humid pine forests on light soils up to the age of the main cutting, the timber stands with Supine exceed the control by a quality of 2. Agricultural engineering of forest stands with Agricultural engineering of forest stands with lupine is cited; the economic evaluation of lupine-Wood farms and tables of indicators of their productivity are given. -- L. V. Nesmelov. Card 3/3 20 recension and the control of the con

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S	OURCE: Voprosy fiziki zashchity reaktorov (Problems in physics of reactor shielding); bornik statey, no. 2. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 104-116	
Af im Tut Pt a	BSTRACT: The authors study the spectra of neutrons in the energy range above 1 mev from sources with energies of 3.35 and 14.9 mev in water and in water behind layers of ron and lead. A scintillation spectrometer with a stilbene crystal was used for the leasurements. The sensitivity to γ-quanta was reduced by time division of irradiation. The reactions used for the neutron sources were D(d,n)He ³ and T(d,n)He ⁴ produced by sing deutrons to bombard zirconium-tritium and zirconium-deuterium targets with a hickness of 18 mg/cm ² . For the measurements in water, the source was located in a higher block placed in direct contact to the water tank. The overall dimensions of the shielding were 710×710×600 mm. The scintillation spectrometer was combined with m FEU-13 photomultiplier and an ΛI-100-1 amplitude analyzer. The results show that	t.

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the neutron spectrum from a monochromatic source in lead and iron differs considerably from that in water. The iron and lead spectrum shows a stronger concentration of low-energy neutrons (<2 Mev). In the energy range from 2 Mev to the initial energy of the 3.35 Mev source and from 4-5 Mev to the initial energy of the 14.9 Mev source, the spectrum in water contains more neutrons than that in iron and lead. This form of spectrum explains the excellent shielding properties of iron and lead for fast neutrons as well as their poor characteristics for comparatively low-energy neutrons. These out the entire energy spectrum. Spectra for neutrons in the energy region below the initial energy in water behind layers of lead and iron approach the shape of spectra in low 2-3 Mev, the spectrum shows high concentrations of neutrons in comparison with the spectrum in water. In this transition region there is also a considerable difference from the spectrum in pure water for the energy range from 2 Mev to the initial energy.

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TOPIC T	PAGS: fast neutron, neutron energy distribution, radiation shieldi	ng, neutron
scatter		
ABSTRAC	T: The spectra of fast neutrons in iron and lead are measured dir	ectly and the
asympto	ptic spectra are calculated in the P_4 -th approximation of the methodics using recent measurements for the excitation functions on indiv	idual levels
in iron	and lead. Approximate account is taken of neutron moderation in	elastic scat-
tering,	, and anisotropy due to direct interaction in inelastic scattering.	Experimental
measure	ments of the spatial energy distributions of neutrons were done on	iron and lead
specime	ens measuring 710×710×600 mm. Two reactions were used as neutron s	ources:
T(a,n)H	10^4 (14.9 mev) and $D(d,n)$ 10^3 (3.35 mev). Since the deuterium targe 20 mg/cm ² , the resultant neutron spectrum in the latter case is n	ot monochroma-
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SOV/147-58-3-9/18

AUTHOR:

Zhilkin, B.D.

TITIE:

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable

for Rapidly Pulsating Flows (Issledovaniye

elektroinduktsionnogo raskhodomera dlya izmereniya

bystroperemennogo raskhoda žhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: Izve stiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya

Tekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 68-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

There are many problems of great importance in which the flow of fluid is highly unsteady and fluctuates rapidly, e.g. in combustion chambers, when investigating the actual process of mixing of constituents or spreading of flame, etc., as well as in the case of in investigation of engines over their unstable range of behaviour. In all these cases it is very important to be able to measure the flow of fluids in question and to obtain full information about the mean velocity, fluctuating component of velocity as well as its frequency of fluctuation etc.. There are several types of flowmeters suitable in many cases and these are dealt

with in published literature (Ref.1, 2, and 3). When the circular frequency of pulsation exceeds magnitudes

Card 1/9

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

of 50 - 60 they begin to be less reliable. Out of many types noted by Grey and Lin (Ref.4), according to the author of this paper, the most suitable is the electroinductive flowmeter operating in a constant magnetic field and this is for the following reasons: 1) linear characteristic of frequencies in the range from zero to several kilohertz; 2) linear relation between the magnitude of the flow and the electromotive force on the electrodes of the pick-up; 3) absence of any adverse potentials which exist in electroconducting liquids and the secondary circuit of the pick-up with the alternating magnetic excitation; 4) absence of any elements in the design of the flowmeter which could introduce distortions in the flow of the fluid; 5) independence of the indications of the apparatus from the viscosity, pressure and density of the medium. The existing (i.e. described in Ref.5, 6 and 7) flowmeters give in effect good results for medium range of frequencies (500 c/s). In order to be able to investigate higher frequencies it appears rational to

Card 2/9

SOV/147-58-3-9/18

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

replace the variable magnetic excitation to a constant one and, in addition, for the purpose of measuring both the mean and the fluctuating component of the flow, it was necessary to develop a special design of a transducer with electrodes which would preserve their electrical properties in the presence of a moving fluid and which would not get polarized when transmitting flux through the electro-chemical circuit of the transducer. The analysis of such a transducer is the object of this paper. In the first part of it the author discusses the relationship between the electromotive force of induction and the mass flow of fluids in the case of a flowmeter of rectangular cross-section, giving also some experimental results and, in the second part, the electro-chemical processes on the electrodes of the pick-up used in the flowmeter are discussed. Fig.1 shows diagrammatically the set-up of the arrangement of the electro-conducting fluid passing at right angle through the magnetic field B with a speed w. The electric

Card 3/9

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

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field E, produced as a result of interaction of the moving fluid and the magnetic field, evokes an inductive e.m.f. in the fluid, sIND, which is detected by the electrodes of the pick-up and amplified. Assuming that the magnetic field is homogeneous, the walls of the duct electrically non-conductive and the flow inside the duct one-dimensional, then for a thin layer (along Y-axis) of the fluid the laminar profile of velocity is Eq.1, where W'cp - is the mean velocity in the layer. Next, by analogy with a unipolar machine, with & being the magnetic flux, Eq.2 follows, which on integration from 0 to be gives Eq.3. Since the velocity profile in X-direction is similar to that in Y-direction, there will also be a similar expression for sIND for a layer parallel to X-axis. Therefore, to find the true magnitude of the potential on the electrodes (taking into account non-uniformity of the velocity distribution in the fluid) we have Maxwell's equation, Eq.4, which for B = const. reduces to Eq.5. Neglecting magnetic fields of the closed currents in the fluid and noting that electro-

Card 4/9

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

static field is a potential field not only in a medium at rest but also when it moves, we get Eq.6, 7 and 8, where λ is the specific conductivity of the fluid. Since div JPR = 0, Eq.9 follows. Thus the problem of determining the potential on the electrodes reduces to that of solving two-dimensional equation of Poisson with the following boundary conditions: 1) on the inner surfaces of the non-conducting walls λ CT = 0, hence Eq.10 follows; 2) potential φ is continuous everywhere and equals zero at infinity. Solving Eq.8 by the method of Ref.8 gives Eq.11 and 12. Multiplying Eq.9 by 2/b cos kNy/b and integrating gives Eq.13 and 14 which through Eq.15 and 16 leads to Eq.17, 18 and 19. Since w(x,y) depends on the character of the flow (i.e. on Reynolds number) and is still unknown, the theorem of mean value is applied in order to determine the potential on the electrodes. Further, assuming that ψ_1 and ψ_2 do not change in sign, Eq.20-24 follow, where φ = wab is the volume flow.

Card 5/9

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

An analysis of these results suggests: 1) when measuring the mean flow at any section of the duct, the actual velocity distribution does not affect the relationship between the potential of the electrodes and the mass flow of the fluid, i.e. Eq. 24 is valid both in the laminar and turbulent flows; 2) electromotive force, induced in the fluid, is directly proportional to the mass flow. Fig.2 shows some experimental results confirming the above findings. However, the high quality of the flowmeter, as indicated by the theoretical analysis, was not fully realized on the models of the apparatus. This is accounted for by the electro-chemical phenomena on the electrodes of the pick-up. The complicated chemical phenomena at the surface of contact of a metal and electrolyte can be roughly separated into two classes, those present when there is a current in the electrolyte and those when there is no current in it. When no current flows in the electrolyte there is a boundary layer formed on the electrodes which consists

Card 6/9

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

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of a double layer of charged ions, which is somewhat similar to a flat condenser with two facings. This ionized layer, whose potential ϕ^E is shown in Fig. 3, may be subdivided into two parts: the first in which the ions are tightly held at the surface and the second (diffused layer) in which the ions are at a distance of (equal to ion radius) from the surface. Mean value of the potential (*) on the border for fairly diluted electrolytes depends on the velocity (w) of fluid as follows: V = 4 nnw/sE, where η is the viscosity of the fluid, ϵ - dielectric constant and E - electric field intensity. To obtain a stable dynamic state and stable value of oE, it is necessary to have one of the following electrochemical compounds: ed/CdSo4; Ag/AgNO3; Zu/ZuSO4; Ag/AgClTB/KCl. Fig. 4 shows the electrolitic cell of the pick-up of such a flowmeter, in which the electrodes are not subject to polarization. If an electric cell M/M++X/M be joined into an external electric circuit then, with induced e.m.f. in the fluid, there will be a current produced in

Card 7/9

Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

the circuit of the pick-up. When this current reaches a fairly large value (more than 10-6a) electrodynamic equilibrium at the contact between the metal and solution is disturbed: on one electrode the discharge of ions proceeds faster than the release of molecules from the metal into the solution; on the other electrode the conditions are reversed. As a result of this on the border of the two phases there appears electromotive forces of the opposite sense to the applied e.m.f. but if the current is small (less than 10-8a), the cells remain practically unpolarized; neither is there any any chemical polarization. Fig. 5 and 6 show some experimental data obtained with small currents. Based on this evidence it may be said that it is possible to produce a flowmeter capable of measuring the mass flow of an electroconductive fluid pulsating with a frequency of several thousand oscillations per second. Such a flowmeter should consist of a pick-up (transistor) of special construction with a constant magnetic

Card 8/9

SOV/147-58-3-9/18

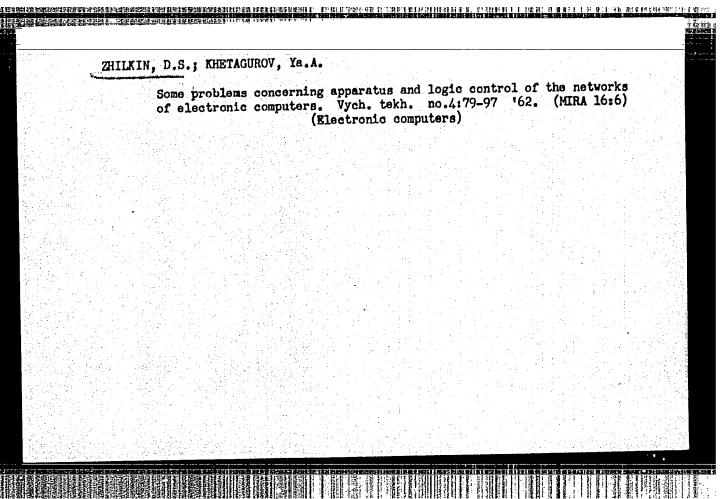
Examination of an Electro Inductive Flowmeter Suitable for Rapidly Pulsating Flows

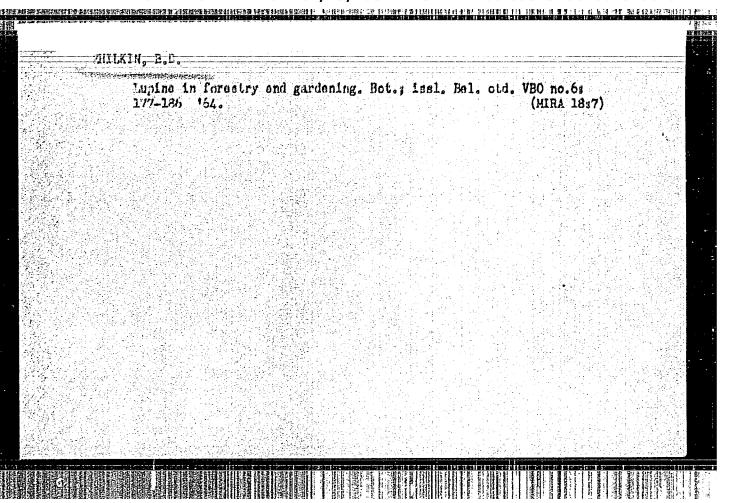
excitation, an amplifier of constant and variable signals and a recording instrument. There are 6 figures and 10 references of which 3 are Soviet, 6 English and 1 French.

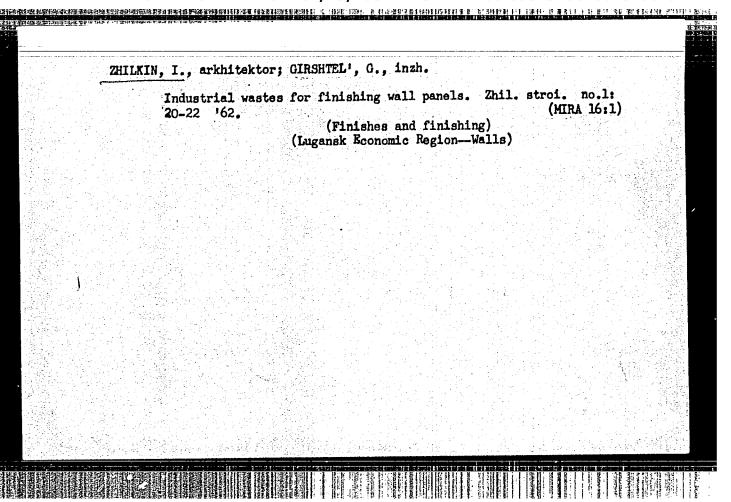
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Card 9/9







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AUTHORS:

Rabinovich, I. B., Murzin, V. I., Zhilkin, L. S.

TITLE:

The Isotopic Effect in the Viscosity of Deutero-glycerin

and Ethylene Deutero-glycol

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9,

pp. 1973 - 1975

TEXT: The authors wanted to derrify the relation between the isotopic difference in the viscosity and the association by means of hydrogen binding, and for this purpose they investigated the effect produced by the substitution of hydrogen by deuterium in the hydroxyl groups of the substitution of hydrogen by deuterium in the hydroxyl groups of glycerin and ethylene glycol upon the viscosity of these compounds. But the deuterium was introduced into the alcohols by repeated exchange with heavy water under vacuum evaporation. The deuterium content, the density heavy water under vacuum evaporation. The deuterium content, the density heavy water under vacuum evaporation of the isotops analogues are given (2^{20}) , and the refractive index (n_D^{20}) of the isotops analogues are given in Table 1. The viscosity was determined with an accuracy of about 0.2 %. As may be seen from Table 2, the isotopic effect in the viscosity for Card 1/2